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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
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The Daily Commercial

A letter from General Sheridan, received at General Grant's headquarters, contains bitter complaints against General Rousseau, to the effect that while in New Orleans he advised the rebel citizens there not to accept General Sheridan's construction of the reconstruction acts, and his demeanor toward Sheridan was not such as the commanding officer of the Department had a right to expect.

THE *Alta California*, referring to the discovery of the blackband ore in this State, says: To California this becomes interesting, because, though our coals belong to a later age of geology, they were found doubtless under conditions closely analogous to the older depositions. And it is far from unreasonable to expect that blackband ironstone, or an available equivalent, may be found interstratified with our tertiary coals, at Mount Diablo and elsewhere on the Pacific coast.

THE death of Gen. R. A. Gilmore, Postmaster at Chicago, is a distressing case. On Tuesday evening he went out on the lake in a new row-boat he had recently purchased, on an experimental trip. He was alone, and it is presumed that, after getting some distance out in the lake, the boat became unmanageable, owing to the high wind that arose at about that time, and she capsized, he going down with her. At all events nothing has been heard from him since that evening, and pieces of the boat have been picked up on the lake shore. He has, no doubt, been drowned.

NO OTHER paper than the Cincinnati *Commercial* is responsible for the following:

"A gentleman recently from the plains relates to us an incident that explodes the popular belief that prairie dogs and rattlesnakes live amicably together in the furrows made by the former. Our informant a few weeks ago shot a very large rattlesnake in Central Kansas, and in its death struggle the reptile disgorged the carcass of a full grown prairie dog. This development in natural history will set at rest the notion that the rattlesnake is a welcome tenant, and that the prairie dog looks upon it as a friendly and distinguished guest."

REV. HENRY M. FIELD speaks most encouragingly of the American chapel at Paris. He says: In our recent visit to Paris, we were glad to see that it is so efficiently sustained. The congregation is large, and comprises a great deal of the best American society, of families of wealth and intelligence. We recognized many familiar faces, such as Prof. Morse, John Munroe, the banker, and his partner, Mr. Richards, and Mr. J. W. Tucker, Mr. George D. Phelps of New York, and Mr. Dunham of Chicago. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Eldridge, has exerted himself very actively to build up the interests of the congregation. It is mainly by his personal exertions that a debt of 60,000 francs (or twelve thousand dollars in gold) has been paid off.

SENATOR TRUMBULL, of Illinois, made a political address to his neighbors a few days since. He concluded by saying: "In a little more than a year (it may be sooner, for the President will be removed if it is found necessary) the present incumbent will vacate the office. The people are casting around for a suitable man. I am proud to say that Illinois has a son in every way worthy to be the successor of our lost Lincoln—him who led our armies through glorious victory to final success, and never knew defeat. [Applause.] Other States also, have eminent and capable men. We may rest assured that the people, in their wisdom, will bring forward the right man or the place. Congratulating you upon the prospects of our country, and thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, I bid you good evening."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Oil City--Its Business Prospects--Improvements--Rent and Insurance Rates --The Churches--Cheap Coal--Excursions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 9, 1867.

You probably have among your readers many persons who have at some time been resident among us, or been directly or indirectly interested in this region, and who will be glad to now how matters are progressing in this oleiginous country; and, besides, we may as well confess to the fellow—which is a national characteristic, almost—of liking to read about ourselves in the papers, which, together, furnish a excuse for writing you. I shall not, however, pay much attention to the discussion of l matters, though some of our "sagest wiseres" say they are decidedly "looking up." ut, ordinarily, we hear enough about oil here, nd I will leave the topic for future consideraon.

Business men complain that it is dull here; t to the stranger coming in, it does not preent that appearance—quite to the contrary. t people here have accustomed themselves to ch a rush of business that it appears to them ecidedly dull to come down to the settled, eady pace of other places. There has en much real improvement in Oil City the past year, of a quite permanent kind, hich may properly be designated *growth*. The eets and walks have been very greatly imoved, drains and sewers built, and the saniry condition greatly ameliorated. The increased railroad facilities of the place have done ay with the necessity of moving any considerable quantity of the oil by wagons, and ereby an opportunity for repairing the streets been afforded. The western portion of Oil ty—the old part west of the mouth of Oil eek—is fast being given up to the oil business clusively—for platforms, tanks, offices, &c., d the merchandising or retailing business is ncentrating on the flat east of the creek. It ll not probably be long before all west the creek will be given up to the l trade. This is desirable on many acunts. It will give ample room for handling d storing the oil there and for tankage, which s always been a drawback to the business re, and will diminish the danger by fire, and move the disagreeable features attendent upon ndling the oil from the residence and residen portion of the town, and diminish the rates for surance. And this matter of insurance, tother with the high rents, which I am pleased say are rapidly declining, has been one of e most drawbacks upon this place, and s prevented the possibility of competing th prices in neighboring towns. By the time nt and insurance was added to the cost of ods, it was impossible for them to afford a profit d compete with neighboring towns where ese expenses are one and two hundred per nt. less.

Quite a number of tasty dwellings have been ected this spring and summer, and considera building is now in progress. The residences nerally have been refitted, enlarged and imoved, and considerable attention has been ven to ornamenting the grounds with flowers, rubbery and shade trees. The changes in ese respects are quite noticeable and give the ace a pleasing aspect. In fact, Oil City is idly becoming a pretty and attractive place, credible as it may seem to the sojourner of o years ago. The town is now well supplied th good, clear water by pipes running to resoirs on the hills east and west.

The Methodist congregation have built a fine urch edifice this spring at the corner of Centand Spring streets, which they now occupy der the charge of Rev. Mr. Mead. The Bapt congregation have also fitted up a fine hall ere they hold services regularly every Sabth morning and evening, and are rapidly ining strength under their efficient pas- Rev. W. W. Meech. The Episco church, Rev. R. D. Nevins pastor, is also nifesting a steady growth under his thful and indefatigable labors. They occuExcelsior Hall, which has been neatly fitted for them, where they have church and Sabh school every Sunday. A class of twelve fifteen was confirmed at the recent visitation Bishop Kerfoot. They have also established parish school under charge of the Rector, ich is largely attended, and is deservedly pular and highly appreciated in the commuy.

The First Presbyterian congregation are lding a very neat and comfortable parson-, near their church, for their earnest and lent pastor, Rev. W. P. Moore. They have o established a mission Sabbath school west the creek, which is attended by a large number of scholars.

The Duncan House, near the corner of Spring l Center streets has recently been opened, d its pleasant location and good management making it one of the most popular houses the oil regions.

The Cranberry Coal Company's railroad has n completed and now delivers an excellent ple of coal, on the cars, at the Union depot, l gives us the advantage of cheap fuel. The sent capacity of the mines is three hundred s, for which they find ready market, and I eve they expect soon to be able to supply a usand tons daily, should the demand conse. They have two mines of coal, one two t vein of blacksmith coal, and another vein r feet in thickness, besides a rich vein of fire y, which it is hoped will soon be developed. esterday, Mr. R. C. Taylor, the proprietor efficient superintendent of the Farmer's broad, tendered the citizens of this place a plimentary pic-nic excursion to Bennchoff . An excursion train of six coaches, coming about four hundred persons, with bas well filled, and accompanied by a band of sic, left here at about 10 A. M., and proded to the place of destination, where they nt a most delightful day with dancing and other recreations as suited the occasion. excursion returned at half past seven, and participants are unanimous in declarthey had a good time, and highly appreciate liberality of Mr. Taylor in furnishing so ofthem an excursion. I understand another s contemplation on the Warren & Franklin road. If such is the case, may I be there to

OBSERVER.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1867.
VOL. IV. NO. 289.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

War Department Formally Vacated by Mr. Stanton.

Gen. Grant in Full Charge.

Randall and McCulloch Will Not Resign.

Regular Meeting of the Cabinet.

Appeal Refused in the Cotton Cases.

Sheridan to be Relieved This Week.

The President Charges Him with Insubordination.

Ashley to be Indicted for Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1867.

Secretary Stanton Formally Vacates.

Secretary Stanton to-day formally vacated the War Department, leaving General Grant in charge, by turning over the books, records, etc., in official form, and only removing such as are his private property. General Grant divides his time between the army headquarters and the War Department.

Other Changes Rumored.

The announcement here that Ex-Governor Andrew will be appointed Secretary of War, is generally discredited. The sensationalists in town are full of stories of other suspensions of prominent officials, and one evening paper goes so far as to state that an order will be issued tomorrow suspending Judge Advocate General Holt, the chief of the bureau of military justice. There is official authority for contradicting this and other similar stories. The absurdity of the rumor in Judge Holt's case appears from the fact that he is a regular army officer, and that the tenure of office law only applies to civil officers. The most, therefore, that the President can do is to transfer him to other duties in the army.

The Regular Cabinet Meeting

Took place to-day at one o'clock, and continued until after two. Gen. Grant was present as the Acting Secretary of War; John M. Buckley, Acting Attorney General, and the other members of the Cabinet. Gen. Grant was the first to leave the Executive Mansion, whence he at once repaired to the War Department. The final settlement of the Russian purchase was under consideration, and it is understood that orders will be issued to Gen. Rousseau at once to place the troops under his command at a certain point in the newly acquired territory.

Appeal Refused in the Cotton Cases.

The refusal of the Court of Claims to allow an appeal in the celebrated cotton claims alluded to in last night's dispatches, was announced by the Court in the following words: The Court decide that their findings or decrees in the cotton cases are final, and that there is no appeal from their decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court places its decision upon the ground that the act of March 12, 1865, giving the Court jurisdiction in cases of captured or abandoned property, gives them a special and final jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act.

Will Not Resign.

Official authority is given for confirming the statement sent last night that neither Secretary Randall nor Mr. McCulloch have announced their intention of resigning, nor in fact has Secretary Seward made any intimation of that kind to the President, although his conversation outside in sustaining Secretary Stanton has generally led to the belief that he will resign, and his friends are not disposed to abandon that opinion.

Sheridan to be Relieved.

The much-talked of order relieving General Sheridan is expected this week. The President said to-day that he did not expect the successor to restore any of the Louisiana officials displaced by Sheridan, and declared that his reason for removing the latter commander were based wholly on the ground of what the Executive considers insubordination in disrespectful telegrams and orders about the President.

Ashley to be Indicted.

The evening administration paper here says to-day that Congressman Ashley is to be indicted in this District for conspiracy to displace the President. The story is given for what it is worth.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL WILL NOT RESIGN.

The *Intelligencer* says the report that Postmaster General Randall has any intention of resigning is unfounded.

A VIRGINIA JUDGE ARRESTED.

Judge H. W. Thomas, of Alexandria Circuit, was arrested this morning at his residence in Fairfax Court House, by a Deputy Marshal, and taken to Richmond, to answer an indictment before Judge Underwood for alleged violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to admit negro evidence in his court.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Grant, this morning, formally entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton was also at the Department to-day, engaged in turning over the books and papers to General Grant. General Grant will have his office in the War Department, and will discharge the duties of General Staff through Major Lee, Assistant Adjutant General, while the duties at the War Department will be discharged through General Townsend, Adjutant General.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $529,-777.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBULATION.

There is good reason to believe that the President is much excited over his troubles, and that he will remove at least three of the Southern Commanders during the next ten days. General Sheridan will be decapitated first, and Pope will follow soon after.

IMPEACHMENT—EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is said that an attempt will be made to assemble Congress next month to proceed at once with the impeachment of the President; but this is probably caused by the temporary excitement. The correspondence, as published, seems to act as a gentle palliative. Gen. Grant's kind letter to Secretary Stanton is received with general marks of approval.

SPECULATIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

A *Tribune* special says: The suspension of Stanton has created some excitement and many speculations as to whose turn it will be next. Randall and Seward are singled out very generally. It is almost the universal impression that both of these gentlemen will sever their connection with the administration for this reason. Both are disgusted with the President. Seward has leaned strongly toward Stanton in all his troubles with the President, and especially in this last one. This afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting, the ex-Secretary and Mr. Seward were out riding, and this with other things, has given color to the report that Seward will leave the Cabinet by his own free will sooner than was expected.

The *Herald's* special says: It is stated that the President desires that all his Cabinet should send in their resignations, that he may make a general revision of his Cabinet. Seward and McCulloch are believed to be in bad odor at the White House.

The *Times'* special says: The President intimated to-night that he will soon tender the office of Secretary of War to a distinguished ex-Governor of New England, probably meaning Andrew, of Massachusetts.

ISSUE OF BONDS TO PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has given orders for the issue of bonds to the Union Pacific road for the ninth completed section of twenty-four miles of road.

MAILS TO SITKA.

The Postmaster General has made temporary arrangements for mails to Sitka City.

TIME EXTENDED FOR CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The Treasury has extended the privilege of converting 7-30s falling due on the 15th Inst. into 5-20s until the 15th of September. Those not then exchanged will be paid in currency at the Treasury and assistant treasuries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

OBSTRUCTION OF PROCESS OF U. S. COURTS.

In consequence of the recent report of Marshal Goodloe, of North Carolina, regarding the obstruction to the process of the United States Circuit Court, an order was issued today, by direction of the President, through General Grant, addressed to Major General Sickles, instructing him that no order can be properly issued and enforced in conflict with the Courts of the United States. This revokes order No. 10.

Death of Judge Armstrong.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., August 13.—Judge James Armstrong died to-day, aged seventy-four years.

MEXICO.

General Mejia Dangerously Ill.

An Austrian Alliance Offered Mexico.

General O'Haron to be Executed.

The Present Mexican Ministry.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Mexican advices state that Mejia, the Minister of War, is dangerously ill, and Escobedo had arrived at Vera Cruz.

It has transpired that an Austrian alliance was guaranteed to Mexico in return for Maximilian's life. Juarez replied that the decision of the whole case was with the jury.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The *Times* has the following extracts from Vera Cruz papers: An interchange of salutes passed between Admiral Palmer and the officers of the flag-ship Susquehanna, and General Zeriga, the Liberal commander.

O'Haron, who was captured July 26th in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, was ordered to be taken to Thalpan and put to death in the very theater of his crimes.

It is understood Miramon's body was taken to the city of Mexico and deposited in the Pantheon of San Fernando. The Mexican journals are appealing to the Government in behalf of certain Mexicans who were exiled to Martinique during the national troubles, are now in a destitute condition.

The council of war sitting at Queretaro are sentencing to death in the proportion of three in five.

Escobedo reached Vera Cruz July 25th, and was welcomed as one of the saviors of the country.

A list of seventy-two prisoners captured at the City of Mexico and released by orders of the Government is published.

As now rearranged the Mexican ministry stands: Minister of Foreign Relations, Sebastian Lerdo De Tejada; Treasury, Jose Maria Yglesias; War, Gen. Iguiatian Mejia; Justice, Jose Martinez De Castro.

WOOSTER, O.

Match Game of Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 13, 1867.

A game of base ball took place in this city to-day, between the Hope and Killbuck clubs, resulting in the victory of the former by a score of 29 to 9. Time of game two hours. Umpire Dr. F. M. Pope.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Attempt to Defraud the Revenue--Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Capt. Swan and crew of the schooner Sarah have been arrested on a charge of purposely wrecking the vessel with intent to defraud the revenue department and insurance company. She sailed with a cargo of alcohol worth $25,000, part of which has been found concealed in a cave in Drake's Bay since the reported wreck. The captain says the wreckers put it there, but strong suspicions of fraud are entertained. The spirits were purchased in bond by C. S. Lord, of the house of Hudd, Lord & Co., who gave bonds for exportation to Amoor river, it is suspected with the intention to evade the customs. The established mast was seized by order of the Collector. The wrecked schooner has been recovered.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine in the Summit tunnel, Central Railroad, 10th inst., killed and injured several men.

The political contest is growing very bitter. Gorham denounces the independent press as venal, desiring the success of the Democracy, and also through it to sustain Congress. He advocates the election of the general ticket and Union Congressmen.

There are continued reports of Indian outrages in Arizona. The Indians lately made a raid to the very edge of Prescott. The citizens turned out, but the Indians escaped.

NASHVILLE.

Amendment of the Franchise Law Proposed---Election for Railroad Directors ---The Municipal Election---Convicts Pardoned---Murder in De Kalb County ---Accident.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—Prominent Republicans are here with the view of asking Gov. Brownlow to convene the old Legislature to amend the franchise law, to confer suffrage on all white males with certain exceptions.

There is considerable feeling here relative to the election of a directory to-morrow for the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and the opposition of President Burns assert that he will be defeated. Doubtful.

Colonel Alden, Commisioner of Registration, has the inside track for the Radical nomination for Mayor. The Convention to make a selection assembles Saturday. Colored men will be run for City Council.

Gen. Carlin leaves to-morrow for Illinois, on a trip to recruit his health.

Governor Brownlow pardoned four convicts to-day.

Sergeant Askew, of the State Guard, was waylaid and murdered in De Kalb county, on Thursday evening last.

Mr. Webster, of Covington, Ky., tamer of horses, nearly lost his life Saturday, at Murfreesboro, by a kick from a horse.

THE TURF.

Closing Day of Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The last racing race, a hurdle race, was won easily by Blackbird, beating Zig Zag, General Williams and Red Dick. The latter threw his rider. Time 4¾ minutes.

The four mile race was won by Onward, beating Fleetwing two lengths. Time 7:38¾.

The third race, handicap, one and a half mile, was won by two lengths by the Duke of Orleans, who never headed, in 2:40¾. The Lucy Fowler colt was second, Ripley third, Enchantress fourth, and Luther last.

BUFFALO, August 13.—In the opening race of the horse fair, for horses that never beat 2:50, thirteen started. Seven heats were trotted. Amber won the first premium, Granton Chief the second, and Prince the third. The second race, for horses that never beat 2:50, best three in five, nine horses started. Six heats were trotted. When the conclusion of the race was postponed till to-morrow, McClellan had won two. Five thousand people were present.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of Registration---Colored Majority Over 6,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 13.—Registration returns from forty-seven counties give about 60,000 voters; the majority of blacks being 6,673. In the district where the whites are largely in the ascendant no returns have yet been handed in, though large numbers of whites have registered. It is believed when the returns come in from all the districts the white voters will have a majority of over 12,000.

BOSTON.

Close of the German Turners' Festival.

BOSTON, August 13.—The programme of the German Turnverein this afternoon included gymnastic exercises, followed in the evening by a grand concert in Music Hall, given by the Boston Society to the brother Turners from abroad. The concert was a brilliant affair, well attended, and happily closed the festival.

LEAVENWORTH.

Meeting of the Indian Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., August 13.—The Indian Commissioners held a meeting here to-day, at which several witnesses were examined, but the result of the session is kept secret. Several Indian agents were present. The Commissioner will leave on the steamer St. John to-morrow morning for Fort Buford.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Race Between Hamill and Brown to Come Off at Newburg, September 6.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The rowing match between Brown and Hamill comes off at Newburg, September 6th. Stakes $2,000 a side.

Further reports from the Ohio gold mines in Richland county are very favorable. An experienced scientific gentleman, just returned from there, has a great many fine specimens, and says the gulch mining rivals that of California.

The apple crop in New Jersey is likely to be poor. It looked well till lately.

THE STANTON IMBROGLIO

A Chapter in the History.

A Cabinet Meeting and a Bold Member.

Mr. Stanton's Position Defined.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following interesting letter from its Washington correspondent:

The history of the second Cabinet meeting, held to consider Mr. Stanbery's opinion upon the Military Reconstruction Bill, has not been written. At the close of the first meeting where it was discussed, Mr. Johnson rushed into the papers to show the country that, with the exception of the Secretary of War, he had in the main the hearty support of his entire Cabinet. The character of the second meeting he, however, carefully concealed. Further than this, the same papers which received his authorized account of the first Cabinet consultation regarding the Attorney General's opinion, at once asserted, and to this day continue to assert, that the Cabinet was and is unanimous regarding the President's power over the district commanders in the South, as claimed by Mr. Stanbery. Still further, when the House of Representatives, on the 18th of July last, on motion of General Schenck, inquired whether the publication concerning the proceedings of the Cabinet in the matters alluded to was by authority, and whether a "full and complete record or minute of all the proceedings, conclusions and determinations of the President and Cabinet relating to said acts of Congress and their interpretation, is embraced or given in said publication," the President, after twelve days' deliberation, replied, stating that the publication was by authority, "and that it comprises the proceedings in the Cabinet relating to the acts of Congress mentioned in the inquiry, upon which, after taking the opinions of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government, I had announced my own conclusions."

After the reading of this message in the House, General Schenck, in moving to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, said: "I do not move that they shall have power to send for persons or papers, for they have that power already. If they choose to exercise it in that direction, I say, sir, that they may find some facts very different from those contained in that message."

Some of the facts alluded to will be found in the following account of the final Cabinet consultation upon Mr. Stanbery's opinion. Regarding them Mr. Johnson in his message says: "Other questions arising from these acts have been under consideration, upon which, however, no conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has, therefore, been authorized by me; but should it at any time be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make public those, or any other proceedings of the Cabinet, authority for their promulgation will be given by the President."

STANBERY'S OPINION IN CABINET.

At this second consultation, there were present Messrs. Seward, Stanton, Welles, McCulloch, Stanbery, and of course, the President. Mr. Randall has not been mentioned in outside circles in connection with it, and in fact it is a matter of very small consequence whether he was or was not present.

Mr. Stanbery came in with his opinion in full, a digest of it, and a series of questions upon the several points which it contained, to be asked the various members of the Cabinet, as if they formed Mr. Johnson's select school, and this was their weekly examination.

The question had been prepared with great care, and some of them were very cunningly framed. The object was to get positive answers to them, and then publish the result to the world, precisely as had been done after the first meeting. No wonder it took the President twelve days to devise a message, which, while seeming to conceal nothing, concealed everything.

Mr. Stanton was one of the first to speak. Said he, in substance: "Mr. Stanbery, you had better have reduced your opinion upon each of the questions to writing. I had got clear of from the shore. They have no houses, and the caravans are not large enough to shelter them all. They have not clothing enough, not even rags enough to cover their nakedness, so that a modest man avoids looking at young women and maidens. They have not food enough for their little ones, who cling around their mothers' limbs, and almost gnaw them in the agony of hunger. Famine is the most horrible and fearful of those awful instruments by which the Almighty works His mysterious will.

The cruel laws of war tolerate its usage against a gallant nation, but what man in a renegade Pacha be permitted to wield it in Europe, against a whole Christian people? At the report of supplies having reached a certain spot, multitudes came forth from their hiding places, famished, barefooted, and half naked, to get a share.

At the report that a vessel is off the coast, a multitude swarm toward the landing, to get on board.

People of England, must this sort of war upon a Christian community be allowed to continue, when a word spoken from certain quarters can stop it?

The Cretans, aided by less than a score of European volunteers, and by no more Greek volunteers than Omar Pacha has of Albanian and other foreign volunteers," have, by ten months' gallant resistance against the whole power of the Turkish Empire, earned the right to be respected as belligerents. At any rate, the Christian women and children of Crete have, by long endurance of bitter sufferings, earned a right to your prayers. God in their behalf, and the compassion of your earnest wish that Christian governments may intercede and save them from death by hunger.

It is cruel mockery to say, "Let them submit."

Their fathers tried submission, and they themselves know by experience what humiliations and outrages await those whose lives are spared, and who again bow to the Turkish yoke. The Island of Candia, which is now suffering extreme want, declare with a shudder that they would rather see their children die around them, than be put into the power of enraged Turks.

It is a bitter mockery to say, as has been virtually said in a high place: "Ye refugees who now live as wretched paupers in a foreign land, ye have left your loved native isle in vain; ye houseless thousands who wander in the mountains, and live in caverns, ye are all mistaken; for I knew that the atrocities and cruelties which ye fear, exist only in the brain of newspaper reporters."

If it be said, in defense of the Turks, that the Greeks also commit atrocities, the answer is, first, there are now no Turkish women and children in their power; second, that, hitherto occupied with defending their lives, they have had no means of organizing a government strong enough to prevent a peasantry maddened by a long series of wrongs and outrages from taking vengeance.

The atrocities of the Greeks are individual cases, those of the Turks are systematic, intentional, and wholesale. Indeed, the whole plan of the war is atrocious. Turkey carries an army of 60,000 men into the island, and if she is to be admitted into the community of civilized nations she ought to be required either to conduct the war as civilized governments usually do, or to withdraw. She ought not to be allowed to war systematically upon women and children by starvation.

But even if one claims that it is defensible to employ famine to subdue a people, the Turkish system of warfare is chargeable with another offense against the law of war and the interests of humanity, to wit, the treatment of prisoners. Few are taken in fight, because quarter is seldom given or expected by either party. But unresisting men, women and children made prisoners by the Turks, and their treatment is really atrocious. The evidence of common cruelties, such as torture, maiming, and killing, is so abundant that those who seek for proof in order to believe, are in the condition of him who would not believe when one rose from the dead. But the Turks like to make prisoners of boys, girls and women; and their treatment is often so infernal and revolting that no one can hardly find comprehensible language in which to speak of it. The deplorable truth is that the social condition and institutions of the Turks have developed monstrous passions, and the moral standard among them is so low that crimes which of old called down fire from Heaven, now excite no indignation, nor even surprise. The government cannot, if it would, restrain such monsters. Hundreds of Cretan mothers have solemnly, and with unmistakable simplicity, assured me that what causes them and all the women they know to shudder at the thought of falling into the hands of the Turks, is the certainty that they and their children (of both sexes) will be exposed to personal outrages and abominations.

The Late Indian Atrocity.

The Omaha *Republican* gives a detailed account of the late Indian atrocity on the Pacific Railroad, near Plum Creek. The loss of property is estimated at $200,000. Eight men were killed and scalped. The *Republican* insists that the time has fully come when the Government should commence the policy of retaliation. We quote: "We have kept a pretty accurate account of the mortality list generally termed, 'Indian murders,' and we find that no less than one hundred and ninety-two men have been killed in a country five hundred miles square, inhabited by a population not exceeding 3,000 permanent settlers. Added to this wholesale slaughter of Western people, the Government has heaped insult, and the East abuse. Outcries have been disregarded, and now when the Irish question has come, lo! there comes a dispatch from Washington announcing that two superannuated politicians, one young stysher, with three great generals, have been selected as its peace commissioners to represent the United States in the forthcoming treaties, shortly to be made with the Indians. The Indian cries aloud, 'Wagh! Wagh!'—the red warrior shakes his breech, and waves it aloft in token of defiance. The pale faces have become squaws. Our Great Father has sent squaws, with forked tongues to us, who will talk sweet while they have bad hearts. The Indian, not to be outdone in diplomacy, will sign any treaty, and then kill."

The strike of the printers in the offices of the *Post*, *Free Press* and *Tribune*, in Detroit, continues. No disposition is evinced on either side to give way.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

The Reform Bill in House of Lords.

Fight Between American Sailors and Formosan Pirates.

Garibaldi Preparing for a Movement on Rome.

Reported Resignation of Omar Pasha.

Settlement of the Schleswig Question.

LONDON, August 13, Midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night the consideration of the Reform bill was resumed. Earl Derby was present, and moved that the House recede from all of its amendments to the bill except the one providing for the representation of minorities, which had been accepted by the House of Commons. After a long debate the motion was put and carried in favor of the government.

Fight with Pirates.

LONDON, August 13, Evening.—Advices received here from Shanghai give the following accoun of the conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa: The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark Rover, the men-of-war Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa, and sailed early in June. On arriving off shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. Meantime it was apparent the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boat loads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans, which lasted over five hours. The heat was intense, and fifteen officers and men were reported sun struck. Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot and died of his wounds at nightfall. The fighting party were withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment resumed and continued until the natives disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, where they arrived on the 18th of June.

Mexican Coin Refused.

Among the general items of news from Shanghai, it is stated the Chinese merchants refuse to receive as currency Mexican dollars coined during the reign of Maximilian.

The Anna Kimball Case Settled.

The latest advices from Japan via Shanghai, report that the case of the ship Anna Kimball, seized for infraction of the commercial treaty between China and the United States, has been satisfactorily settled.

Garibaldi Active.

FLORENCE, August 13.—Garibaldi is at Vienna, where it is said, he is actively engaged in renewing preparations for a movement on Rome.

Omar Pasha Resigned.

PARIS, Evening, August 13.—A report has reached here from Candia that Omar Pasha has resigned the command of the Turkish forces. No reasons are given, and the report is not readily credited.

Sentence of Capt. Moriarity.

DUBLIN, August 13.—Capt. Moriarty, leader of the Fenian rising in Kerry, is sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

Settlement of the Schleswig Question.

LONDON, August 13.—It is reported the difference between Prussia and Denmark in regard to North Schleswig and the execution of the stipulation of the treaty of Prague are in a fair way to be settled. Negotiations now going on between the two countries indicate a disposition on both sides to come to a speedy agreement.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, August 13.—The steamer Moravian, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown, on the 13th. The City of Boston, from New York, has arrived here.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 13, Evening.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; 94¼@94⅜ for August and September. U. S. 5-20's, 73½@73⅝. Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—Bonds flat. No transactions.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, August 13.—Cotton, under the influence of the Cotton Circular, closed firmer at the advance; sales 12,000 bales middling uplands at 12½d.

Breadstuffs closed quiet. Corn advanced to 38s 9d per quarter for mixed western. Wheat 10s 8d@10s 11d. Barley 5s 9d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork 79s. Lard 54s 6d.

Provision Market is firm. Cheese advanced to 52s 6d for middling American. Beef advanced to 115s 6d for extra prime mess. Lard has declined 6d since the last report, closing at 54s 6d@55s. Tallow 47s 6d. Rosin quiet at 5s 6d@6s 6d for Common to Good for Quiet, and 6s 9d for Fine. Spirits turpentine 30s.

Produce quiet, steady and prices without material change. Tea, however, is 1d@2d lower. Sugar quiet and unchanged on the week. Molasses 30s 6d. Petroleum 1s 6d per gallon for refined, and 1s 3d for standard white. Tallow is 6d lower. Oils, Linseed, 29s 6d. Coal oil 1s. Sugar quiet at 24s 6d for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 13, Evening.—Petroleum firmer, and advanced to 48f.

BY MAILS.

Italian Army of Observation on the Papal Frontier---Terrific Earthquake in Java---Immense Damage to Property--- Three Hundred Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, August 13.—European advices per the Periere are to August 3.

Empress Carlotta arrived at Turoucn, a royal residence near Brussels.

Empress Eugenie accompanies Napoleon in a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Salsburg.

A Paris paper says the Italian Government has decided on the formation of a fixed corps of observation on the Pontifical frontier, to consist of 12,000 to 15,000 men. Admiral Ribotti has received instructions to keep the forces under his orders assembled together, and be ready to leave for a fresh destination. This accounts for Garibaldi's postponement of the movement on Rome.

A terrible earthquake occurred in Java on the 18th of June. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses and military establishments at Djokjdo, were destroyed, but in other districts the damage was not so extensive. The loss, however, is incalculable to the sugar crop, which is totally lost. A large number Europeans and natives perished, report says as many as three hundred.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1867.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The Supreme Court refused the injunction asked by Lester Wallack against Barney Williams and Florence, in the matter of the production of the play of Caste.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

Old Bill Tovee, nearly seventy years of age, ran seven miles Monday evening, inside of sixty minutes.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

This afternoon Edward Jones, proprietor of the shooting gallery on the roof of Barnum's Museum, was accidentally shot dead while in the act of painting a target, by a young man whose name is not ascertained.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Michael Gallagher and Richard Holland stepped off the Albany express train of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge, Monday night, and were killed by the New Haven train going in the opposite direction.

DEATH FROM ABORTION.

An abortion case, resulting in the death of the victim, an unmarried woman of nineteen years of age, has been developed in Springfield, Massachusetts. The woman died Saturday, and was hurriedly interred Sunday without the usual funeral ceremonies. Dr. William H. White, an old physician in the town, was arrested on a charge of procuring the miscarriage.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors--Wendel Held to Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Some discharged soldiers and sailors have called a meeting for Saturday next, to express their condemnation of the President for removing Mr. Stanton.

Rev. H. Wendel, arrested at Rochester charged with raping seven little girls, has been held to bail in $5,000.

Safe Stolen.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The safe of the Columbian Hotel, containing, however, only $180, was carried bodily away during the night. There is no clue to its whereabouts.

Registration at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 13.—The number registered to-day was 690, of whom 178 were whites.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Important Order from Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 13.—The following order is issued by Gen. Pope:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

First. The commanding General has become satisfied the civil officers in this military district are only observing his order prohibiting them from using an influence to deter or dissuade people from reconstructing the State Governments under the recent act of Congress so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are, almost without exception, opposing reconstruction and obstructing and embarrassing the civil officers appointed by the Military District Commanders in the performance of their duties by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts.

Second. Such use of the patronage of their offices is simply an evasion, perhaps unintentional, of the provisions of the general order above referred to, and is in fact an employment of the machinery of the Provisional State Governments to defeat the execution of the reconstruction acts.

Third. It is therefore ordered that all advertisements or other official publications heretofore or hereafter provided for by the State of municipal laws or ordinances given by the proper civil officers, whose duty it is to have such publication to be made, to such newspapers and such only as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct in any manner the civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the discharge of their duty by threats of violence, of prosecution and other penalties, as soon as military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity.

Fourth. All officers in this military district, and all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all boards of registration or other persons in the employment of the United States under its military jurisdiction, are directed to give prompt attention to the enforcement of this order, and to make immediate report to these headquarters of any civil officers who violates its provisions.

NEW ORLEANS.

Brig Libelled for the Importation of Coolies---The Yellow Fever---The Crop Prospects.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The brig William Anderson, has been libelled, and the Captain and men in charge of the Coolies bonded for $1,000 to answer for a violation of the law, prohibiting the introdection of Coolies into the United States.

There were twenty-three new cases

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR FAYETTE Springs letter published to-day, should attract the attention of our citizens. The subject of rebuilding the hotel there is brought directly before them. They need not be told that not in our entire country is there another spot of greater attraction than this, or one more susceptible of being made an unrivalled summer resort. The springs, the scenery, the air, the historic fame of the locality, besides a thousand other favorable considerations are well known to them. Another season should not go by, and the hotel not rebuilt. The offer Mr. STEWART makes is one of princely liberality, and we hope it will be immediately taken up.

THERE is the smouldering fire of fight in the hearts of reconstructed rebels yet—the kind of fire that KEAN used to throw into the impotent ferocity of RICHARD's last convulsive effort to strike at RICHMOND. The Memphis *Avalanche*, for example, spitting out its bitter venom on the subject of the late election in Tennessee, exhorts its readers first to weep, then to dry their tears, to "open their proud hearts to action" and not to be afraid. It recommends a resort to the weapons that gave Kansas and Nebraska to the Radical. It is well this *Avalanche* has lost the impetus it once had, and that the thunder with which it used to terrify the weak-kneed has ceased to roar. It is but a small lump of rather heavy dirt now, which its conductors have to push up hill, instead of an overwhelming mass rolling with irresistible power down the mountain side.

THE promulgation of the decree of extermination against the Indians appears not so much to have intimidated the savages as to have reacted injuriously upon the white frontier settlers and travelers. The Indians, whether they have heard of the benevolent intentions toward them or not, appear to be more active, bold and successful in murdering and stealing than at any previous period. If the war on the plains takes the character and shows the results of other wars with the Indians, the death of each red man will cost the life of four or five white men. In view of the history of the past, and of the present costly and life-wasting strife, we look anxiously for the treaty negotiations of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose. All we want of the Indians is good behavior. That secured, they are neither a danger nor a burden to any body. And if that can be secured by treaty, let it be satisfactory.

A FEW days ago THURLOW WEED, in the New York *Commercial* made some extraordinary statements relative to the private fortune of Chief Justice CHASE and the manner he acquired it. In effect they gave the reader to understand that when Mr. CHASE became Secretary of the Treasury his fortune was inconsiderable, whereas now he was worth seven hundred thousand dollars. Insinuations were thrown out at the same time, which if heeded, would create the belief that as Secretary he had used his position to enrich himself. The article was copied into the *World*. In its issue of Monday that paper refers to it as follows:

> We are severed by a gentleman of this city, who is not a politician friend of the late Secretary of the Treasury, nor ever an advocate of his financial policy, that the story is utterly without foundation, assures us, and on authority that cannot be questioned, that the limited private means of the Chief Justice are now about the same as they were when he was appointed to the Treasury, and that these means although of the same nominal amount, are not of as much less value for the purpose of living than then, which is a condition of things we can all understand in these days of high prices.

TAKING, at par value, the *talk* of Democrats about the rights of the people and free Government, their position on the subject of loyalty and suffrage is inconsistent enough. From their nominal standpoint, which is most to be deprecated, the disfranchisement of unequivocally disloyal men, or that of true, earnest friends of the Government? The former was done in Tennessee, the latter in Kentucky. Yet, the former, the Democracy condemns, while it approves the latter. The Republican victory in Tennessee is the triumph of all the loyalty there is in the State, and the Democratic victory in Kentucky tramples under foot all the true Democracy and loyalty that the State embraces. It would be difficult to imagine a greater moral and political inconsistency than the Democrats North are guilty of in rejoicing over the Kentucky election and deploring the result in Tennessee; and it is but just to add, that rebels and the rebellion have made both States, and the politics of both, what they are.

THE experiments on petroleum, as fuel for the generating of steam, should be pressed with all the energy possible. Thus far they have been highly encouraging, giving almost assurance of success. The introduction of the article into use, for the purposes indicated, would immediately add millions of dollars to the wealth of Pennsylvania, and give a new and permanent impulse to the interests of the oil trade. Experiments should be making everywhere to render available the results already achieved, and to make improvements upon them. With success almost attained, apathy under delay is surprising. If oil fuel should be as expensive as coal—which in distant places it will not on account of transportation—it will be for many purposes more convenient. Besides, the use of it will open and enlarge new fields of enterprise, and develop resources and wealth which lie unproductive, for the reason that they are too abundant for the present demand.

MR. JOHNSON, having succeeded in getting Mr. STANTON out of the Cabinet, will probably rest from his labors for a time. So long as the department is administered by General GRANT, the country is not liable to receive any detriment. The rumor which connects General STEEDMAN with the affair as the successor of Mr. STANTON cannot prove true before several "impediments" are removed—the principal of them being the United States Senate. Mr. STANTON being "suspended" only, the question of his successor is not yet in order, nor will it be before he is fully disposed of, which will not be till the Senate has acted. All this affair comes from the fact that Mr. STANTON continued to resist Mr. JOHNSON in his efforts to defeat the will of Congress, as indicated by its laws. The examination which the Senate will be called on to make, will set this forth in the very clearest light. Under such circumstances, we conclude the question is likely to be, which is deserving of suspension, Mr. STANTON or Mr. JOHNSON? When a man goes into court, he takes his chances as to all the facts. Mr. JOHNSON by suspending Mr. SANNTON has opened the door of inquiry as to himself. And Congress will not hesitate to do its duty.

AS A rule we are justified in judging a man by the company he keeps. To some extent we are justified in judging him by the company affected by his intimate associates and particular friends. Estimated by this standard the proclivities of President JOHNSON and his recognized newspaper supporters to cultivate the bitter enemies of the country as it has been purified in the crucible of war, and to insult and contemn those who have sustained with the sword and pen the great principles of regenerated nationality, assume an aspect which grows graver and more grave with the developments of every day. The contrast between the manner of Mr. JOHNSON's treatment of men of known loyalty during his Western swing around the circle and his intercourse with half-reconstructed rebels during his later trip South were sufficiently marked and disgraceful. Intimations of what he intends to do between now and the assembling of Congress are the shadows of probable coming events, that threaten to be fraught with humiliation and danger; while every little current out-cropping of his pestilent policy seems to blossom into a species of poisonous irritation which, to the true patriotic sense of the people, is rapidly becoming past endurance. As their master plays, so, of course, his journalistic organs join in unison. Most of them are very insignificant and weak and wheezy, it is true; but still the strains they utter indicate pretty reliably the score which their leader has marked out for them to follow. Thus, for instance, when we find the little Johnsonian barrel organ, published somewhere in this city, grinding out in its asthmatic manner pæans of gratulatory exultation over a recent article from that most virulent and cantankerous of sheets, the Memphis *Avalanche*, wherein Congress is shamelessly villified and an accidental President urged to assume the prerogatives of a dictator,—when we find this, we have no hesitation in saying that the source from which it obtains its inspiration will bear watching. The organ in question, so far as its own influence goes, may not be worth a straw; but, putting it, for the sake of argument, at that valuation, we all know that straws show which way the wind blows, and, in this case, we have reason to believe, correctly. We must confess that we shall feel a great deal easier about the direction public affairs are likely to take when the Senate is once more in session.

THE FUTURE OF GREAT NATIONS.

It is not very safe to write the history of nations in anticipation, or to give a programme of the grand performances of the future in which Empires, Kingdoms and States are to be the actors. Yet the future is a fair field for speculation on the destiny of nations, a field which there is in the sagacious mind, a strong proclivity to occupy. And besides speculation and conjecture, inductions worthy of consideration, and of practical utility for guidance, encouragement and caution, may be rationally drawn from the past history and present relations of governments, and applied with confidence to their future. Of both descriptions, the latter, however, preponderating, are the prospective views of a writer in the *Round Table*, leading him to the conclusion that the two great nations of the world, in the future, and not far in the future, are to be Russia on the Eastern Continent and the United States on the Western.

Russia is represented as having a settled faith in its own great destiny, to which its accumulative policy is practically conformed. It has an instinctive aspiration for wider boundaries, and steadfastly retains all the accessions of territory that it makes. The cession of its American possessions by treaty to the United States is the only exception to this policy, and this is regarded as significant of a purpose, in resigning all hold on the western continent, to employ its energies and wisdom the more sedulously on the eastern, where its empire now spreads over 2,000,000 square miles of European territory, which is more than half of the whole of Europe, and over immense domains in Asia. Internal strength has greatly increased within the country, and its external influence and aspirations insure to it an extension of domain and sway.

The direction that this may take and the distance to which it may reach are already, it is thought, foreshadowed by the policy of the Emperor. His movements have been toward India, and toward Turkey. The tentative operations have, as yet, been far more extensive and successful in the former direction than in the latter, but the mirage of Constantinople is still in the eye of the Czar, and the "sick man" is still an object of expectant interest with him. The Candia insurrection and the conflict of religions testify to the effectiveness of Russian influence in the Sultan's dominions.

Meantime, other European nations are exhibiting signs of weakness or of decline which cannot be mistaken. Especially does this appear in the contraction of territory, by the loss or change of foreign possessions. Spain and Portugal afford striking examples. France has had but dubious success in colonization policy. England has but a precarious hold on Canada and Australia, while its immense India territory is menaced by the extending power of Russia in that direction. Internal elements are by no means harmonious in her home empire, and her supreme sway on the ocean is irrecoverably lost, while, with unbounded wealth, her power of defense is an army that is but a small fraction of the armies of Europe.

Should the policy attributed to the Czar in view of events past and transpiring, be his real and fixed policy, we see not how it can fail to be successful in making the Northern Empire the great power of the Eastern Continent. It has, by position, as shown by the French campaign to Moscow, almost an immunity from danger without, while its growing power, in the directions which it has chosen, makes it a dangerous enemy to other nations. And with the *strong inducements* and proclivities presumed to exist, it is not likely that Russia will be disinclined to extend her power and dominion. Allied with Prussia, a united power would be created that could not be successfully withstood. Fears of such an alliance have already given it a conjectural existence in the mind of the French Emperor and of the English Ministry.

What Russia is to be, on the Eastern Continent, is reckoned but the counterpart of what shall be the destiny of the United States on the Western. One potent holder of territory on this continent has voluntarily relinquished possession. Others may follow the example. The ties between England and the Canada Dominion are attenuated by the late changes, and the attractions between the latter and our country are more direct and potent in consequence. In other directions the rivalship of nations is too inconsiderable to be noticed, since, though kept permanently distinct and separate, they are incapable of any available competition with the United States.

It is proper to notice, however, that in computing the future of nations and in reaching the conclusion already enunciated, we do not attribute either to the Government of Russia or to that of the people of the United States a grasping, unscrupulous and violent ambition. We speak of events as developed and developing in the ordinary course of things. The considerations of right are not to be understood as discarded from the policies, the diplomacy or the operations of either. And we can only say, in support of the theory that the great future of these two great nations is to be thus, that such seems to be the tendency of events, and so, to be the destiny marked out by the Providential ruler of nations.

GOVERNOR PIERPONT lately indorsed an appeal for aid from the North in building a Methodist church with a statement that the Southern pulpit is disloyal, encourages rebel sentiments and cherishes the hope of restoring the lost cause. A number of the clergymen in Richmond publish a denial of all the allegations, or what is intended as a denial. But the qualifications with which they accompany it make it a denial of what the Governor did not assert. By the "pulpit" he means the clergy, embracing, as the term usually does, the ministers of religion, the profession, or their ordinary, habitual, every day speech and demeanor. The denial of disloyalty is restricted to their pulpit exercises, their official services, their ministerial duties. They say we have "adhered strictly and constantly to our ecclesiastical functions, and have studiously avoided all complications of our pulpit with the political issues of the day." The very same claim was set up by the same men, while the war was raging. In their present disclaimer of pulpit disloyalty, they make nor pretensions to personal loyalty, nor do they express the slightest regard for the Government of the United States.

OF course St. Louis cannot let pass the arrest of a dozen or more of Chicago grain dealers on 'Change, without giving its rival a dig. The *Democrat* does it thus:

> Everybody knew that most of Chicago business was gambling, but very few people expected a confession of the truth or the arrest of the gamblers. Naturally, the arrest of some of her enterprising grain dealers for selling "short" causes considerable excitement in that city. Other business men begin to ask "if these dealers are to be 'pulled,' when will they 'turn come?' Perhaps the large stories of Chicago grain operators find a reasonable explanation in this phenomenon. It is easy to sell what one has not got—and to sell a great deal of it too. The question now is, how much of Chicago's boasted business is real, and how much is merely selling "short?"

Jeff. Davis Catches It.

J. Davis, once styled President of the so-called Confederate States, is said to have lately received a severe snubbing, supervening in an application to the person of his hopeful son and heir of a vigorously handled birch. His house in Montreal is next door to that of a merchant, whom Providence has blessed with a wife of Scottish nativity, and more than average strength of mind and muscle. The merchant took considerable interest in his garden, wherein flowers and fruits of the earth blossomed and ripened in luxuriant abundance. The temptation was too great for Davis junior, who had, no doubt, in happier days at Richmond, "heard of raids and longed to follow in the wake of those," who, like Imboden, McCausland and others of his father's chosen chieftains, had erstwhile devastated the fertile fields of Maryland and Pennsylvania. With this or some such idea in his head he contracted a cheerful habit of scaling the fence that divided the parental patch of flora and horticulture from that of their neighbor, and helped himself to nosegays and the luscious berries of the season without stint, at the same time destroying, military fashion, a great deal more than he used. One day the Caledonian lady caught him *in flagrante delicto* and forthwith proceeded to administer to the youthful depredator such a castigation as should serve him for a preventive warning in the future. Davis Junior ran howling to his Ma. His Ma hearing his grevious tale insisted on the family dignity being asserted by his Pa. Pa undertook the assertion, and threatened the merchant's wife with arrest, whereupon—so rumor has it—she replied with the following stinging rejoinder:

> "Arrested! Just try that. I suppose ye think you're in the Confederacy and still President of it. You'd put me in prison, would ye. How did ye like it yersel—it's no such long since ye got out. Now you're a pretty one to talk of arresting anybody just after ye escaped the halter wi' the skin o' yer teeth."

Simultaneously with the explosion of the final shot of this volley, a door was heard to slam violently and an individual resembling "our President," as silly Southern papers still delight to call him, was observed retreating in anything but good order. Jeff. is said to be not very popular in Canada, even among those who once professed to be his warmest admirers.

For Lake Superior.

The oppressive heat of our climate is upon us—not the mere high temperature of July or of occasional days in June, but the debilitating, morbific heat of August. Now is the time for a short, refreshing, revivifying trip to Lake Superior. This route affords clear air, with refreshing breezes by day, and nights cool enough to insure sweet, recuperating sleep. A fortnight new, in that invigorating atmosphere, would carry us over into the season of early September, when we may anticipate the return of gentle autumnal airs at home. We know not how many are the means and facilities for making this trip. But we are assured that, a new, spacious, safe floating hotel may be found in the steamer *Northwest*, which leaves Cleveland Tuesdays and Fridays, through the season, at eight o'clock in the evening. We have had experience of Goodrich's steamers on Lake Michigan, and the *Northwest* is larger, newer and faster. Her fifth and last grand pleasure trip, after which her regular business trips will continue, starts from Cleveland on the 22d of August, giving passengers ample time to visit the iron and copper mines of the mineral region.

THE doctrine of doing evil that good may ensue is not a new one, and it has been practiced in politics, religion and other organized systems of human discipline or government from time immemorial, but it has usually been considered of doubtful morality. Apparently the moral aspects of the question were regarded by a total Abstinence Society in England, called the Good Templars, as subordinate to practical effects. From revelations lately made during a liquor prosecution trial at Manchester, it appears that these Good Templars are pledged by their oath to not only "touch not, taste not and handle not," themselves, but a select few of them are further constrained to become ardent and enthusiastic amateur detectives, bound to implicitly obey the injunctions and commands of their chief—a certain Rev. H. S. Platt. One of the number, in obedience to his orders, had, it seemed, been in the habit of going around among taverns and saloons, drinking in them—especially, as he ingenuously confessed, when invited—and then informing on the landlords whenever he could find any excuse for doing so. He admitted that he frequently threw dice for drinks and otherwise gambled; in point of fact that he led a life of constant dissipation for the sake of saving weaker vessels from the perils that do lurk within the festive glass and flowing bowl. His expenses, amounting to two dollars daily salary and a reasonable amount for defraying bar bills, were paid out of the funds of the Society. The disclosures connected with the affair had caused a great deal of scandal, and given the enemies of the temperance cause in England such an opportunity of holding it up to ridicule and obloquy as cannot but inflict upon it infinite injury everywhere.

A SPECIAL and zealous champion of the white race in the South, thus gently expresses his aspirations. We ought to formally introduce this amiable specimen of the "Heaven-born"—he is the editor of the Jackson (Mississippi) *Democrat*, a gentleman, of course, and one of unmistakable Southern instincts. Let us be thankful that in his horror of colors he forgot to embrace the Yankees in his sweeping ban. He says:

> "The negroes must be deported or *exterminated*. All the devil-begotten imps of darkness, whether black or brown, whether *Negroes* or Indians, whether Georgia or Mulattoes, should at once be dismissed and that for ever, *from the earth, from the sight, and from the thoughts of the Heaven born whites.*"

A PROFESSOR in a New England College having discovered that the students regarded him as aristocratic in his notions, because he was never seen to eject his saliva after the manner so universal and popular in this country, concluded that he would sacrifice his own inclination and sense of propriety by occasionally expectorating. He stated the fact to a friend seriously and with no idea of joking himself or of being the cause of a joke in others. It was certainly very accommodating of him; but did he, when he made the concession, reflect that he must not *expect to rate* among gentlemen as he did before?

A WRITER in the *Memorial Diplomatique* lays stress on the fact that no written official confirmation of Maximilian's execution has been received. He says: "The Austrian Government is, therefore, entirely without written judicial proofs of the death of the Emperor of Mexico, and the English Government and that of the United States are in a similar position." And this, he avers, explains the reason Lord Derby begged Lord Redcliff to withdraw the motion for an address of condolence to the Queen, and why no communication has been made to Carlotta.

THE election for Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the coming four years, which occurred at Fort Gibson, on the 5th, resulted in a large majority for Lewis Downing, over William P. Ross, the present incumbent. Both the Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for Downing. He is called a full blood, and is said to favor the sectionizing of the lands in the nation, and to encourage other public enterprises. The Rosses have evidently lost their power in the nation.

IT has been discovered that some ridiculous blue-law fanatic in the Connecticut Legislature last session introduced a bill to prohibit the growth, use or manufacture of tobacco, one of the principal and most profitable products of the State. His fellow members—nine-tenths of whom probably had a quid in their mouths or a cigar in their pockets at the time—promptly laid it over. It will undoubtedly end in smoke

THE Prince Imperial of Austria in a boy of very fiery temper, and at a recent juvenile party he thrashed the son of the Prussian Embassador for some disparaging remarks respecting Austria during her recent war. The Emperor and Empress chanced to enter the room while the young Prussian was whimpering, and the scene was promptly changed. The Empress consoled young Werther, dried his tears, and kissed him, while Francis Joseph inflicted a summary castigation on his impetuous scion, telling him that it was disgraceful for him to attack his own guest.

THAT the Tennessee election is a victory for amnesty, is supported by the probable assertion that at least 20,000 colored votes were not polled, because of rebel threats and the want of polling places. It is estimated that even if no rebels had been disfranchised Brownlow would have been elected. The Republicans of Tennessee understand that a wise and generous amnesty cannot return the State to rebel rule, while many of the disfranchised will join the Republican ranks.

THE Liverpool *Albion* is responsible for the following story: "A rather amusing circumstance was connected with the supper to the Belgian officers in the Prince of Wales's room. The value of the plate on the table was £25,000, and it had been lent by Hancock, and other eminent silversmiths. The question was how to preserve it. The matter was effected by having the company walked on by detectives dressed up as waiters. Nearly every attendant was a police officer in disguise."

THE Allegheny Valley Railroad are now engaged in building a river wall along the whole river front of Venango City, about half a mile in length. The iron on this road is being laid at a number of points between this point and Brady's Bend. Another section of this road, we learn, will soon be opened.

OUR FAYETTE SPRINGS LETTER.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAYETTE SPRINGS, August 12, 1867.

I have been spending a few days here very pleasantly, fishing, hunting and enjoying the health-giving air and water of the mountains, with plenty of fine venison killed in the immediate vicinity.

I am surprised that the people of Pittsburgh and other Western cities do not take an interest in reconstructing the buildings lately burnt down at this interesting locality, especially, as I understand, the proprietor offers to convey one or two hundred acres of land, with the remaining buildings, consisting of bath houses, bowling alley, stables, out-houses and some half a dozen cottages, to any company who will put up the other necessary buildings. Would it not be a great thing for the citizens of Pittsburgh to have such a convenient and delightful retreat for their families during the hot and sickly season, so accessible as to cause no serious interruption of their city business? I understand Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, offers to furnish through tickets to visitors to the springs, the company having coaches constantly in readiness to take them on by a pleasant ride of about eight miles, over the National Macadamized road, amid mountain scenery of surprising beauty.

In fact this a matter worthy the earnest attention of your wealthy and enterprising citizens? Where can they find a more convenient, healthful and delightful summer retreat?

All the houses within reach of the springs are now full to overflowing, and crowds of applicants, personally and by letter are daily turned away for want of accommodations. Would not the increasing wealth and population of Pittsburgh and other great western cities soon fill up all the hotels that could be built, making it a profitable investment as well as a pleasant and healthful institution? G. H.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

All of the Southern jurymen at the recent trial of Surratt were in favor of the prisoner's acquittal, and only one Northerner, born in New York city, by the way, coincided with them. Of the four men who stood out for conviction, one was born in Massachusetts, one in Pennsylvania, one in Germany, and one in Scotland.

The Mobile *Times* of the 6th inst., gives an official table of the registration in Alabama as far as reported. The number of white voters is 99,552, colored, 58,820; total, 98,182. The colored voters outnumber the whites in twenty-two out of forty-two districts.

It has been ascertained that previous to the assignment to the United States of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad as a part of the assets of the Whittaker-May sub-treasury defalcation in New Orleans, it had been mortgaged to the amount of half its value to the Fourth National Bank of New York. The Government will lose thereby about two hundred thousand dollars more than has been heretofore anticipated.

New York has been invaded by mosquitoes, whereupon Philadelphia exclaims, "how blest are we!" seeing that we have none. A New York letter says: "The city, at nights, is literally devoured by mosquitoes. The conductors of the city cars are obliged to cover their heads with their handkerchiefs to avoid their 'bills.' Last evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, the air, in some localities up town, was quite thick with the pests, which seem to travel in solid column from the direction of Long Island and the East river.

Colonel Leavenworth, Indian Agent, has just arrived at Leavenworth, after a two months' sojourn among the wild Indians. He has had large opportunities for discovering their purposes and wishes, and reports that they all strongly desire to have peace, but fear and distrust the military. Those engaged in the present war, he says, the Cheyennes and Sioux, whose lodges General Hancock inexcusably burned last April.

Some fifty ladies in the vicinity of Trading Post, Linn county, Kansas, have adopted short skirts, which fall about to the knee. Their nether extremities are encased in pants of the same material, many of them cut very like the unmentionables of the sterner sex, while some are gathered at the ankle in genuine Turkish style. But few, however, go abroad in it, being adopted mainly for the ease and comfort it affords while pursuing their daily labor.

PERSONAL.

—Lord Byron's mistress, the Countess Guiccoli, now the widow of the Marquis de Boissy, draws attention to the days of her youth by authorizing a publishing house to announce in her name a volume of "Recollections of Lord Byron," to appear in the autumn. How much will she tell? Not much, we should give Byron's own version of his quarrel with his wife, and as that lady and her daughter are both dead, she may have decided to do so.

—The *Queen*, a London newspaper, referring to the last court reception in that city, says that "several Americans were presented at this drawing-room, and, of course, by the wife of their Minister here. They were very much admired; in fact I think we are all willing to admit that American ladies indulge in more elaborate dressing than we do, even at court, and, though their beauty is not nearly so durable as that our cold, northern, damp climate bestows on our countrywomen, in early youth it surpasses ours. The presentations by Ambassadors are fairly precious few, and England and others, so that the fair strangers from the other side of the Atlantic had the honor of being introduced to royalty before the rest of us."

—It is said that since hearing of his brother's judicial murder, the Emperor of Austria has declared that he will never sign another death warrant. Pity His Majesty had not come to that decision sooner—say just after the surrender of Villagos. But it is something gained it a family murder has pushed Franz Josef up for the movement of the time.

—Louisa Muhlbach, the celebrated German novelist, intends likewise to make a lecturing tour through the United States. She will be accompanied on this occasion by her youngest daughter, a girl of fourteen. Her elder daughter, a very pretty young lady of eighteen, is an actress at the Royal Theater of Cassel. Louisa Muhlbach, or rather, Clara Mundt, the former name being her *nom de plume*—is now fifty-three years old, and a lady of considerable *embonpoint*. In 1862 the King of Prussia presented her with the large gold medal usually given to authors and artists of the highest merit. He did so, doubtless, to express his satisfaction at the laudatory manner in which Louisa Muhlbach had erected in her works to the memory of his mother, Queen Louisa of Prussia. The King told Mrs. Mundt, on giving her the medal, which was fixed in a handsome golden bracelet, he hoped she would wear it on all festive occasions. When the authoress of "Louisa of Prussia," and "Frederick the Great and his Court," tried to put on the bracelet, she found it was to small for her arm.

—Gen. R. B. Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has resigned his seat as member of Congress from that State.

—The trial of the moaning Merrill for ministerial misconduct took place in Plattsburgh last week. He confessed to the principal charges against him, with one exception, and was suspended from the ministry until the next meeting of the Troy Conference, to be held in Albany in April, 1868.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of Invalids.

MCCLAREAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN says in relation to the

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine of the Age.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

(From the Presbyterian Banner.)

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No 84 Market st., Pittsburgh,—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting; gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even the physicians, as marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of Beaver-street Methodist Church, ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The sole agent of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburg, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

FLOUR,

From New Southern Wheat

We are now manufacturing a superior article of FLOUR from choice new Southern Wheat, which we can safely recommend to the trade, and for family use.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER—THE Lightning Apple Parer, proved by two years' use, and hundreds of testimonials, to be the best Apple Parer now in use. I have been appointed Manufacturer's Agent, where dealers can be supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
W8

MISSOURI.

Her Mineral and Agricultural Wealth.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, MISSOURI, August 10, 1867.

Leaving St. Louis, my inclination led me to the Iron Mountain—the wonder of the world, at whose base lies the town of Ironton, as well as Pilot Knob and Arcadia, which combine a population of about four thousand. The mountain is eighty-four miles from St. Louis, and is reached by the "Iron Mountain Railroad," passing through the counties of Jefferson and Washington. These counties are very rich in minerals; iron, lead and nickel are found in great abundance, with some veins of copper, that can be made to pay.

Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are one thousand feet high, and possess wealth beyond all computation. The tested value of ore ranges from 55 to 95 per cent. From the summit of the mountain a magnificent aspect is presented—one of the grandest valleys rolling around the mountain north and south, while nestling at the base are the thriving towns I have mentioned.

The "Arcadia House," kept by Capt. Smith, a brave soldier and noble fellow, is certainly one of the finest hotels in the country. A better table nor more perfect accommodations in all respects are not found elsewhere; and many of the brag hotels of some of the Eastern cities might take a lesson from the style of the "Arcadia."

Leaving Ironton, we soon reached the county of Wayne, unsurpassed in its mineral wealth; thence passing over the United States military road, we arrived in Butler county, which is well timbered with oak and walnut, and is very superior land for agricultural purposes, and should and does invite the farmer from the East, who wishes to secure rich crops with less labor and outlay of capital than any county through which we passed, though all are good. The lands in Oregon and Ripley counties are finely adapted for farming, and I could only wish for a home where labor finds a rich reward—and success is sure to follow effort. Texas, Shannon and Dent counties are very well timbered and invite immigration.

Improved land in this section I found to range in value from $15 to $25 per acre. In speaking of improved farms, I mean by that thoroughly cultivated land, with all the necessary improvements. Unimproved or wild lands range from $5 to $10.

All kinds of grain are easily and successfully raised; also, cotton, tobacco and hemp.

From my view, I am satisfied that Missouri is destined to become the greatest State in our Union, and to judge from the mighty tide of emigration now rapidly pouring in from all parts of this great country, the day is not far in the future when this prediction will be fully realized.

Avenues of trade in the shape of railroads are opening up on all sides, while the broad, deep rivers afford highways for travel and traffic. The extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad has been commenced, and running through Wayne and Butler counties, crosses the Cairo and Fulton road, passing through Arkansas and Memphis, and cuts off the great bend of the Mississippi river.

Taking the State as it has been described, and what portions of it we saw, we are satisfied of its superiority in the respects we have named. What State produces so many elements of wealth and of ultimate greatness? Behold her hills of ore, her ledges of newly discovered tin, her gold and silver, her teeming granaries, tobacco, cotton and hemp—all staples of value, the very gems of trade and wealth, and must we not say that here is the very region for the agriculturist? It invites with open hand the labor and capital of the country, and offers a splendid reward to those who enter its boundaries.

Pennsylvania is largely represented in this State; our Northern hills and vallies having their tribute of the bone and sinew—the real power of the nation—to improve and beautify the soil, and reclaim the home of the savage to the higher demands of civilization.

Then there is another grand thought, the grandest we can name, MISSOURI FREE! Free in all things, purified to honest labor, and ground that within her borders she only recognizes the man or men whose love of country is above and beyond all other earthly considerations. A. L. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.

WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

CHICKERING PIANO,
Nearly New---For Sale Cheap.

A MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO with full overstring bass and all modern improvements. Has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order in every way. The owner is leaving the city, and will sell it at a great reduction on cost, to a cash customer. It may be seen at

C. C. MELLOR'S PIANO ROOMS,
81 WOOD STREET.

ERIE ACADEMY, ERIE, PENN.
TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman who has had experience as a Teacher, and who is well qualified to give instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, as well as in the higher branches of an English Education, is desirous to take charge as Principal of the above-named old and widely known Institution. School to open on the first Monday in September next.

Apply by letter or otherwise, furnishing testimonials, to

A. M. CAUGHEY,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Erie, August 10, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
R. G. DUN & CO.

The oldest and most complete system ever organized for the promotion of Banking and Mercantile Interests, and general protection of trade.

"The most reliable Mercantile Agency in the country, known as *The* Mercantile Agency."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

DONALD MURRAY, Man'r.,
Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

"FULLERTON'S"
FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.

We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make,

Fullerton's Barred Flannels
SOLD AT MILL PRICE.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these

CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
FROM ECONOMY.

"Rollman's" Pure White Wine Vinegar; new Spiced Salmon, in four pound cans; No. 1 Mackerel, very choice, in kitts. For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—I have just received a fine assortment of the above Guns, of my own importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
WS

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and by leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine. MWS

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MACKEBURG PETROLEUM CO. will be held at the Office of A. M. Brown, Esq., No. 114 Fifth street, on MONDAY, August 19th, 1867, to elect a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this Road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for 25 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels from Pittsburgh to Brady's Bend, at 10 cents each. The track of the Road is extended down to, and along the waters' edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boats to cars.

H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from their date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO., No. 24 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office, on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRINTING COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant, at the office of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

R. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 19 Irwin street, PITTSBURGH, August 6th, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

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The Daily Commercial

AGRICULTURAL.

THINNING FRUITS.—While it is well understood, both in theory and practice, in respect to almost every other class of products, that but a certain quantity can be properly grown and matured by a single plant, or on a given space, the principal seems to be almost entirely overlooked in growing fruit. It is true that very many plants do not set any more fruit that they can mature, if they have room enough, and that the proper quantity to a given space must be regulated entirely by the number of individual plants, as in corn, ground vines, and all the small grains. The same is true of some kinds of fruits; as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. All these must be thinned by removing the surplus canes or stools as the case may require, and let each that is left bear as much as it will. Among the larger fruits we may mention apples, peaches, pears and grapes, which often set more fruit then they can mature however much room may be assigned to them. Cherries are a light fruit, and neither tree nor fruit are liable to injured be by overbearing; and plums, though sometimes prodigious bearers, seem to mature their fruit as well with many as with few upon a tree, so long as they do not break down.

Among the apples, peaches, and grapes, some trees and vines are what are called "shy bearers," and, like some men, are no danger of hurting themselves by hard work. But there are others which set so full as not only to injure the tree but to spoil the crop. Some trees will shed the surplus settings very early of their own accord, and sometimes those that set the fullest will bring the fewest specimens to maturity—they nearly all drop off; but others are more tenacious, and will stick to all they have got, and try to do a great deal too much. The consequence in such cases is, that, if the tree is not seriously injured, the fruit is sure to be imperfect in size and indifferent in flavor. With these profuse bearers among the apples, peaches, and pears, if one third to one half of the fruit be removed, nearly or quite as many bushels will be produced, composed of much larger, finer flavored, and more marketable specimens, and the tree will bear more uniformly every year. Every one conversant with orchards must have observed that what are called biennial bearers are those that set too full the bearing year. The practice of thinning the fruit on apple, peach and pear trees has the sanction and example of some of the most successful fruit growers of New York and Massachusetts, and is highly recommended by Mr. Thomas, in his late American Fruit Culturist.

In grape culture the thinning process is still more important. The other fruits mentioned will generally ripen their fruit, after a fashion, in spite of overbearing. In this latitude, the more desirable varieties of grapes, if left to fruit as fully as many of them inclfee to will scarcely produce a single bunch of well matured grapes; when if one-third of the bunches had been remorsely stripped off so soon as they were well set so that strong bunches could be distinguished from weak ones the other two-thirds would have been ripe luscious fruit. This is especially the case with the Isabella and Catawba; and even the Clinton, vigorous as it is will generally be improved by thinning. Thinning is one of the hardest lessons for the inexperienced to learn. They cannot get rid of the impression that they are destroying their fruit by so doing, when the truth is, they are destroying it by neglecting it when it is necessary.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

ADVANTAGES OF CLOVER.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, not long since, an interesting letter on this subject was received from G. Smith, Ionia Mich.:

Fourteen years ago I came to this country, and purchased the land on which I now live, it was already worn out, although it had been cultivated but a few years. Clover at that time was hardly known in this region; but I obtained seed as soon as possible, believing that I could soon prove that such land could be made productive. I sowed plaster on my clover, and the result was astonishing. My crops, while I was preparing the ground for clover, hardly paid expense of cultivation; but as soon as I began to plough under clover my crops began to grow better and better, to such an extent that I felt perfectly satisfied with my returns, my wheat crops soon run up from ten bushels per acre to thirty and even forty bushels, and my corn from twenty-five to forty and fifty bushels per acre. My circumstances rapidly improved; I bought more land, and continued to sow everything to clover, new land as well as old always sowing plaster at about the rate of one hundred barrels to the acre. I commenced with one hundred and sixty acres, and have increased the amount to six hundred. Last year, though it was a bad one, my wheat crop amounted to eleven hundred bushels, from fifty acres, sold for $2.50, but soon went up to $3. My corn to nine hundred bushels from eighteen acres; my wool to 1440 pounds, from two hundred and seventy-five sheep, sold for 61 1-2 cents; and other things in proportion. Now I ascribe my success to clover and plaster accompanied, of course, with industry and perseverance; and my experience is that of hundreds of others in this region of country. I have seen many erroneous statements as to the amount both of clover and of plaster best to the acre. One writer stated some time since, that clay land needed about one-third more seed than sandy land. The reverse is true here. The same writer said that from two to four hundred pounds of plaster should be appled per acre. I have found that when I sow clover at about the rate of two bushels to ten acres, mixed with timothy seed, it is sufficient even on our sandy lands, and I believe that one hundred pounds of plaster will do as much good as a greater quantity; fifty pounds frequently causes clover to fall down before it gets in blossom. I think the best treatment of clover ground, in preparing it for wheat, is to let the clover get up about to blossoming, and then trample it down with sheeep before ploughing.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—The best instrument for removing gape worms is made of very fine iron wire—as fine as horsehair and finer. It is made four inches long; with a loop on the end that enters the windpipe. On the other end it is enlarged, to enable the operator to hold and twist it easily. It is so enlarged by winding another small wire around the main one, or twisting them together. The loop must be somewhat angular. Care must be taken not to have the loop too large nor yet too small; for the one case it will require violence to introduce it—which ought not to be thought of for one moment—and in the other it will not thoroughly sweep the inner surface of the windpipe to which the worms cling. It may be enlarged or diminished at pleasure. After it is gently pushed into the windpipe to the desired depth, it must be pulled up with a rapid twist all the way. This is important. It is never necessary, however, to torture a chicken until every worm is removed. The removal of four or five generally relieves, if the worms be large. If a chicken is taken with gapes very young, the worms are very small and numerous. I have sometimes removed a dozen or more, without giving much relief, apparently. The growth of the worm is very rapid—almost perceptible from one day to another.

The advantage of the wire over the horse hair is that the loop keeps its form, and must dislodge the worms; it is more easily twisted with the thumb and finger in the act of removing them, and is much more easily introduced into the windpipe. Let every poultry raiser keep on hand three or four wires of different sized loops, and he will have less others as small articles more useful than these.—*Corr. spondent of Country Gentleman.*

GRASS FOR HORSES.—Many think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, wily-washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case, more than it is now. But these are all erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving away, gradually, to a mure reasoable and natural system of feeding. Grass is the natural food of the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keep the bowels open and sharpens the appetite. It promotes digestion and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horses nip grass fifteen or twenty minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running, it will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up the year round for farm work should certainly be allowed a nice nibble at grass every day. They work hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have, then, what they all like so well.—*Valley Farmer.*

STRAW SHELTER FOR STOCK.—Very good and durable sheds may be made from straw with a little care and pains-taking. A good thatched roof, well laid on of good straw will shed rain and wet equally as well as shingles, and last nearly as long; and the expense is nothing compared with shingle roofs. A thatched roof may be made something as follows: Put up the rafters as for sheeting, on these place ribs, which may be split pales, nailed one foot apart. The straw may be straight. Winter rye threshed by hand, is the best; lay it on straight and even without binding; fasten by laying on thin split poles, fasten the ribs by splits of strong tough bark, lay the courses thick and even, and finish off at the top. This will make a roof that will not leak, and be serviceable. Sides of buildings may be covered with straw and made servisable and warm with little trouble. Doors of straw may be made strong, light and tight and tight. Tie, wite, or nail together a frame of round sticks, well braced, wind a straw rope of about two inches in diameter around the longest way, to cover the frame. Then weave a tighter wound straw rope, back and forth, weaving the whole in a single mat. The stands on each side of the frame may be plaited separately, thus forming a mat or door of double thickness Straw shed can have the walls sprinkled with mud to prevent the cattle from pulling out the straw—be made quite warm and durable, and stock provided with such, with ordinary care, will come through the winter in very good condition; and the expense of keeping is very much less than when allowed to be exposed to pelting storms.—*Cor. North-Western Farmer.*

SETTING HENS.—Says an exchange, when hens incline to set, and you do not wish them to, place them in a large coop for a week, and they will usually commence laying again.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Acidity of the Stomach—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

118 FOURTH STREET.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

☞ Nothing in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing. Work guaranteed.

LEMON & WEISE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

ANTHRACITE COAL

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RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN

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We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

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20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
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MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

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30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
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50 cases Can Fruit;
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Will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Duquesne Way and Evans's alley, the entire household goods, consisting of complete suite of Parlor Rosewood Furniture, Piano, large Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen ware, &c., &c.

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A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 91 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendid improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address

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I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

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RAILROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 303 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 213 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which by *special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,034,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended; on 320 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St, CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
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Hon. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charges, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co.: J. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent objects of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, &c.,

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hearing of the Defense in the Case of Alfred Myers, the Alleged Issuer of Counterfeit Money—Interesting Statement as to the Obligations of Masons—Testimony of Venango County Witnesses.

Upon the opening of the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless presiding, the case of Alfred Myers, charged with passing counterfeit money, reported as on trial yesterday, was taken up. The testimony taken for the defense was of a very interesting character. The first witnesses examined testified chiefly as to Mr. DeHaven's reputation.

Mr. B. L. Knapp was the first witness sworn. He stated that he was acquainted with the defendant; on Tuesday last a week ago had some conversation with him, in which he said that this man Myers was not the man that passed counterfeit money at Pithole; De Haven also said that he was like the man that passed the counterfeit money, with the exception that this man he did see, had a heavy head of hair, while the defendant was bald headed; had similar conversation with him on the following day, and he made the same statement; have resided for the last two years in Pithole, and am acquainted with the reputation of De Haven; his reputation for veracity, so far as I know, has been good; was subpœned by the United States.

H. W. Malob was sworn and said he had had no conversation with De Haven in relation to this man Myers.

J. A. Wilder testified that he had conversed with De Haven about this man Myers, and he (De Haven) had said that the defendant was not the man. On cross examination made the same statement, and said the conversation took place on Sunday, and there was no third party present at the time.

F. O. Carter was then sworn, and said: De Haven and myself went up to the St. Charles Hotel, and Mr. Richmond was in the hall; he said that Richmond was the man who abused him in the trial at Erie; told him I did not think Mr. R. had any ill feeling toward him; he said that was the case he would like to be introduced to him; he was introduced by us and sat down in a chair beside Mr. R. and commenced talking about the Erie case; pretty soon understood Mr. R. to ask De Haven if this man Myers was the man seen at Johnson's; he replied not; they then went into the parlor.

On the cross examination said that was all he heard of the conversation which lasted about three minutes, and that the witness stated that Myers was not the man. Went into the room with the parlor, and that was the last I heard. Think this was on Wednesday last week. On the redirect examination witness stated that he had seen Myers, Myers' counsel, and others, and Pierce introduced De Haven to Myers when the former stepped up and lifted Myers's hat, looked at him and said he was not the man. He stated also that De Haven had come to him (Carter) and asked him to be a witness of sleeping in his room, and he did so; had told him previously that Myers was the man but said on Wednesday that he was not the man.

TESTIMONY OF COL. A. L. BURR.

Col. A. L. Burr was next sworn. The first time he saw De Haven was on Tuesday morning of last week. He related the circumstances attending the conversation on the street, and said that De Haven had made the statement that Myers was not the man, on Saturday; he thought De Haven had told him so as many as twenty times; De Haven said the government wanted to know by him that Myers was the man that gave checks; De Haven said he had made this statement at Mr. Pierce's room in the St. Nicholas Hotel, when both the witness and Mr. Pierce were present; he said that Benson wanted him (De Haven) to swear that Myers was not the man; De Haven said that this statement was made in writing and signed by De Haven; De Haven said they were going to "raise the devil," and if he did not swear that Myers was the man his testimony would be impeached; and he would be "left out in the cold."

This conversation took place in front of the Red Lion Hotel; reside in Canadea, Allegany county; was born there, and have resided at that place with the exception of the time I was in the army; while in the army had different positions from that of a Lieutenant up to that of an acting Brigadier General; the defendant, Myers, has resided in Canadea, Allegany county, for the past fourteen years, with the exception of the time he has been in the army regions; Canadea has been his place of voting until last spring; have never heard anything against this man Myers until this case came up.

On cross-examination the witness said he was sent for by Myers at the time he was arrested and in company with several other persons visited Erie, and was present at the investigation before the United States Commissioner at that place. He in company with the other persons who went to Erie from Canada had given a note for $30,000 in order to secure the United States officer, until the defendant could send to Petroleum Centre and get bail; he did not hear a description of the interview between Pierce, De Haven and others, the witness said he had said that prudence dictated the necessity of obtaining the statement from De Haven in writing; heard no money mentioned in the matter; upon the investigation made before the Marshal at Erie on the 17th of July had no conversation with Johnson except to ask him if he had seen Myers.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RICHMOND.

A. B. Richmond, one of the attorneys in the case was then sworn, and said he had practiced law for twenty years, and Mr. Pierce had read law in his office for two years. In reference to the man, De Haven could not, perhaps, speak from a personal knowledge as to what his reputation for truth was, but at the trial at Erie some twenty or thirty witnesses had testified as to he (De Haven) being untruthful. The witness related the circumstances of the visit De Haven made him at the hotel, and testified as to the truthfulness of the facts which were denied by De Haven yesterday, saying that De Haven said that Johnson was not the man. Under the circumstances might have lent De Haven money himself if requested. De Haven went to see Pierce and borrowed the money after this. The man De Haven had mentioned the name of a man named Allen Myers. The statements by De Haven yesterday were entirely false, excepting the introductory remarks. He then spoke of the testimony given by witness at Erie.

Question by Mr. Carnahan—Taking them all in all, did you ever see such witnesses in your life? A.—Do not know; many of them were not ornamental members of society. [Laughter.] They were of such a character as to lead his Honor to suggest the propriety of establishing a missionary society in Pithole.

STATEMENT OF MR. PIERCE.

Ira H. Pierce, Esq., of Titusville, the young lawyer who was charged with bribing a witness, yesterday, was then sworn. Question by Mr. Richmond—You heard the testimony of DeHaven in relation to yourself yesterday; state to the Court all that transpired between yourself and Mr. H., when you first knew him, etc?

Answer—The first time I saw him was at Erie, on the witness stand; he was also accidentally seated at the same table at the hotel where I was stopping; this was the last I saw of him until I met him in the hall of this court. I simply passed him them and said good morning. De Haven. This was on Tuesday a week ago this morning before court had opened; invited Mr. Benson and one or two other gentlemen out; we visited the saloon at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield street, and took some lager beer; we came out on the street and De Haven told me that he was subpœned to testify against Charles Johnston, he said that he had not been subœened in the Alfred Myers' case at all. I asked him what he knew about Myers; he said that a man by the name of Myers used to come to Charles Johnson's house; he said after this man left there was always plenty of counterfeit money about the house; he said that Johnson and Myers, give him (Johnson) any money; Myers, Barr and others came along, and just as they came up I introduced Myers to De Haven (this was before court met on Tuesday morning), and De Haven said right away he said this was not the man, that the Myers that visited Johnson's house in Pit Hole had a heavy head of hair. He put his hand on Myers's temple, and said Myers was a fuller faced and heavier man. Told Burr we would subpœna him and then took Burr and De Haven around to the St. Charles Hotel, and he stated there that this man was not the Myers he had seen at Johnston's. Further conversation took place, and as he was about to leave I took some paper out of a drawer in the desk and penned down his statement.

Cross-examined by Judge Shannon—What was his answer? A.—He told me he was not subpœnaed against Myers but in the case against Johnson.

Question by Judge McCandless—Did you serve the subpœna until after you went to the St. Charles Hotel. Answer—Served it after the statement had been made. The name was written in the subpœna on the street against a wall. [The subpœna was here exhibited to Col. Burr by Judge Shannon, and the former recognized the name of DeHaven as written by him.] was not along with him until after the statement was made except to walk from the corner of Third street to the court room; De Haven had stated that the Government was going to impeach him if he did not testify against Myers.

STATEMENTS IN REFERENCE TO MASONS.

De Haven came to me and said I recognize you as a Mason; I said if I am a Mason that does not warrant you in saying so; if you think I am a Mason, try me; he said he had not been in a lodge for eleven years and wanted me to post him; he said that when he joined the Masons he did not join them with good intentions; I asked him why he did join the Masons; he said my father was strongly opposed to Masonry; "I had heard him talk to his children and he said all kinds of vices were carried on under the shield of Masonry."

Question by Mr. Richmond—Is there any danger of getting into the secrets of the order? Judge McCandless replied that he could not say. [The witness then proceeded with the statements which he had commenced in reference to what De Haven had said.]

He told me he had a cousin somewhere in Ohio—Akron, I think, who was a very ingenious mechanic, and made moulds for counterfeiting coin, that after these moulds were made they run two ten dollar pieces and took them to a neighboring bank and said they wanted to get a note in change for it; carefully as he had made it banker to look at it carefully as he had made it himself, and the banker tossed it up and let it drop on the floor, saying he would take all such drop on the floor, saying he would take all such drop on the floor, saying he would take all such